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FRONT COVER: Expanded neck, painted Red & White Mississipian Gadroon water bottle with perforated base, and beaded collar. Measures: 9" height, 7-1/2" diameter, undamaged. Found Mississippi County, Arkansas.
Collection of Joe Kinker Lake, St. Louis, Missouri

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Coming of Age

by John F. Berner, Editor-in-Chief

Hundreds of new members are receiving their second issue of G.I.R.S. publications and the Society welcomes their participation. At the same time many other hundreds of G.I.R.S. members have received G.I.R.S. publications for nearly 20 years. Lots of changes have taken place since 1964 when our Founders began this endeavor. Now as our Society comes of age, some things have come full circle. Especially important is the fact that we are on a sound financial foundation, and we intend to keep it this way!

The privilege of exhibiting

Somehow the reason for belonging to the G.I.R.S. has eluded some of us in recent years. That purpose being to make a positive stand against fraudulent material and those who distribute it. And to enjoy exhibiting authentic artifacts at G.I.R.S. Meetings & Shows. With this new year, we are returning to the straight and narrow path. Only G.I.R.S. members may exhibit or barter at forthcoming Meetings & Shows. Here's how it works: All tables will be reserved. Members with advance registration will be assigned space on a first come basis. Each exhibiting member must have an "Exhibitor's Permit". Each exhibitor must sign the permit, agreeing to abide by the Rules & Regulations of society sanctioned meetings. No questionable artifacts, reproductions, fakes or non-Indian related material will be permitted. Period.

The Fraudulent Artifacts committee will inspect

Periodically, and throughout each show; the Chairperson and appointed Fraudulent Artifacts committee will make regular inspections of all exhibitor tables. Exhibitors with non-acceptable material will be requested to remove the spurious items. Failure to comply within a reasonable time will result in revocation of the Exhibitor's Permit. Repeated violations will possibly result in revocation of the membership.

A few comments from the membership

The following are excerpts from hundreds of letters sent in since the publication of our first issue of 1985. "I am glad one of the societies is taking a stand again on fakes. I know that you will make more than your share of enemies; but you will make twice as many friends". (IL). "Our readers don't want to see the same items in all publications. Only the dealers want to use the publications to advertise their wares". (MO). "It's like having an old friend back again. I'm impressed with the balance and interesting content". (MI). "Enjoyed the latest "Prehistoric Artifacts" very much. If I can do anything to help, let me know". (AR). "I hope you gather a group of support for everything you are trying to do. I have nothing but enthusiasm for the G.I.R.S. today". (OH). "I'm new in serious collecting and a dealer sold me hundreds of dollars of points, I've since learned were reproductions. Can the G.I.R.S. help me?" (TN).

Of all the fine letters received, the only one which was disturbing is the last one. Here a young novice collector was taken by a dealer who "guaranteed" authentic material only. I personally know of transactions totaling over $175,000.00 over the past 6 months in which both novice and advanced collectors were taken. Pipe reproductions counted for the largest area, then bannerstones, and discoidals. Flint reproductions represented the largest number of transactions. If our society does not take a positive stand, where will the buyers for your artifacts come from within the next 10 years?

FIG: 1 & 2

Top: Slate Pick type Bannerstone, 4" length, found in Henry County, Ohio near Deshler.

Bottom: Undrilled slate Pick type Bannerstone, measures 8-7/8" length (one of the largest known) found in Lorain County, Ohio on Russia Road east of Ohio State Route 58 on the North side of the road; near Elyria, Ohio. This fine artifact was plowed out of a burial. Pictured Page 44, "Their fires are Cold", Col. Raymond Vietzen, author.

Collection of Jan Sorgenfrei, Pandora, Ohio

FIG: 3

Very fine Porphyry Granite Axe, measures 7-1/8" in length, 3/4" groove type with short poll, raised ridges, without blemishes, highly polished. Found in Randolph County, Indiana and formerly in the Dr. Bunch, Charles C. Smith collections.

Collection of Jan Sorgenfrei, Pandora, Ohio

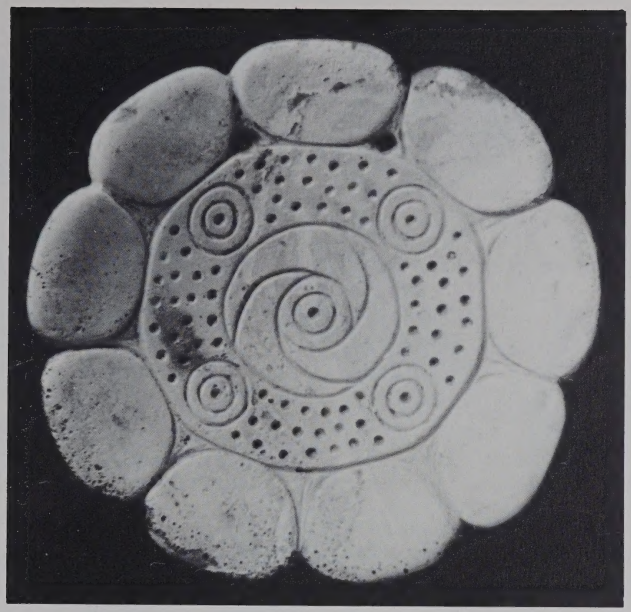


FIG: 4

Unusually large "Triskle" or "Scalloped" type engraved shell gorget, featuring concentric circles, random dot patterns. Found on the Earnest Farm along the Conasauga River in Murray County, Georgia.

Collection of Tommy Beutell, Tuckaseegee, N.C.

FIG: 5

This exquisite banded slate Birdstone was found by Jake Stoll on his farm, just 3 miles south of Muhlenburg, New York in 1934. Jack Lown and his father of Elmira, New York were interested in Indian Relics and obtained this artifact in the 1940's. It reposed in their collection until the fall of 1984 when it was acquired at auction. This fine fantail birdstone is made from a beautiful green and black banded slate, measuring 5-1/8" in length.

Collection of Jan Sorgenfrei, Pandora, Ohio

FIG: 6

Portions of extremely fine quality bannerstones from the Crib Mound site in Spencer County, Indiana. These pieces are made of Quartz, Granite, and Green (Jade-like) Serpentine. If other collectors have matching parts, the owner would like to make contact.

Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

What should I collect?

by Robert F. Brand

Did you ever notice how pets and their owners seem to look alike? Or how husbands and wives look like they go together? Or better still, what do clothes tell you about a person's personality? Believe it or not, your Indian artifact collection tells a great deal about you-- the person, and the collector:

For example, is your collection neatly displayed and catalogued? Or is it just "thrown" into cigar boxes? Do you take pride in knowing all about the artifacts you've collected or is it just an assortment of Indian "things" Uncle Joe gave you? Are you starting to get my point?

Types of Collections

Before collecting, give some time and careful thought as to what kind of Indian artifact collection you want to have. Let's examine some of the many kinds to choose from:

Local Collection- This collection is made up of Indian artifacts that are found locally. This may include the immediate area where the collector lives, his county and/or state of residence. Or any geographic area that the collector designates as local. Local collections are desirable because they help preserve the culture of a given area and promote local pride and enthusiasm. Local collectors learn a great deal about their area in terms of geography, history, customs and culture. The only negative aspect of a local collection is that it may limit the number and types of Indian artifacts available to collect.

All-Indian Collection- The all-Indian collection is made up of anything and everything that is Indian-made. It includes artifacts from all over the United States and even from other countries in North and South America. The intent of the all-Indian collection is admirable but totally unrealistic. The all-Indian collection usually ends up with other peoples oddities and outcasts. This is indiscriminate collecting.

Type Collection- An artifact type collection is made up of an example of each type of Indian artifact. In such a collection, one would find an example of an Axe, Gouge, Celt, Knife, Scraper, and so on. One would also find examples of different kinds of projectiles such as a Perkiomen, Clovis, Triangle, etc. This kind of artifact collection is very practical and useful. Even though such an artifact collection can never be completed, it offers an excellent opportunity to learn about Indian culture through their many kinds of artifacts. The basic intent of a type collection is to preserve and pass on Indian Artifact knowledge.

Other types of Collections- While I personally do not recommend most of them, they do exist. Many serve no useful purpose other than to satisfy the personal pleasure of the individual collector. For example; some collectors are interested only in artifacts they have personally found. The obsession with "I found it" leads many to accumulate tons of stone trivia. Yet, other collectors are driven to own every possible artifact of a particular type such as the "World's Clovis only collection". Still other collectors specialize in collecting certain oddities; "Left-handed projectiles", for example.

My point, of course; is that you should collect with a purpose in mind. The best possible purpose is to learn about and to preserve the North American Indian cultures via their artifacts. But, the choice is yours; you can accumulate, or you may elect to collect with a purpose.

FIG: 7

Super nice, and well made Southern Trapezoidal hardstone pendant. Made of mottled Greenish gray Greenstone, measures 5-5/16" length, 1-15/16" width, perforated biconically and shows heavy wear. Found more than 20 years ago by "Nugget" Gazaway (who panned for gold in local streams). This fine archaic pendant was found along Sitting Down Creek near the town of Cumming in Forsyth County, Georgia and is considered one of the largest and finest Georgia pendants known.

Collection of Robert Palmer, Cleveland, Georgia

Hardaway Side-Notched projectiles from the Baucom site

by Rodney M. Peck

The Baucom Hardaway Site, which is located in Union County, North Carolina and next to the Rocky River; has produced a long awaited C-14 date of 11,100 (1530 B.P.). This extremely early date is given for the Hardaway Side-notched point. A selection of these "Ramhorned, eared" Paleo-Indian projectiles are illustrated in Figure 8.

The Baucom Hardaway Site, was discovered in August 1979 by Heath W. Baucom. It was subsequently excavated by members of the Piedmont Archaeological Society. During 28 months of excavation, the site revealed a stratified sequence of projectile points, pottery, preforms, tools, etc. of the Woodland, Archaic, and Paleo-Indian periods. Also uncovered were fire hearths in the Palmer, Hardaway and Hardaway-Dalton levels.

From the very beginning of the excavation, small flecks of charcoal were found in all levels. However, these were too small for positive dating by the convenient C-14 method. Work continued off and on for the next couple of years, then a letter arrived from Dr. C. Vance Haynes in 1982 stating news that the Arizona National Science Foundation; Regional Accelerator Facility was operating on a development basic and that the Baucom Site Charcoal was important enough to be given serious consideration for dating. On December 29, 1982 the writer sent Dr. Haynes a preliminary Site Report, and charcoal from the Baucom Site. Some of the charcoal was analyzed and found to contain stains of Maganese Dioxide (MnO_2-nH_2O) derived from soil forming processes. However, three samples are dated: 7,300 (670 B.P.) for the Stanley Stemmed point; 8,526 (210 B.P.) for the Nottoway River point (similar to St. Albans); and 11,100 (1530 B.P.) for the Hardaway Side-Notched point.

With such an early date of 11,100 (1530 B.P.) for the Hardaway Side-Notched point, a question surfaced on the possibility of the Hardaway culture co-existing with the Clovis culture in Eastern North America. Future work at the Baucom Site is planned. Dennis Stanford, Paleo-Indian program at the Smithsonian; has been invited to work the portion of the site which has been preserved for future excavation. Dr. D. Vance Haynes has agreed to do the lab work including Soil Analysis, C-14 dating, etc.

References:

Peck, Rodney M. and Painter, Floyd

1984 "The Baucom Hardaway Site": A stratified deposit in Union County, North Carolina. "The Chesopiean," Vol.22,No.2.

FIG: 8

A selection of Hardaway Side-Notched projectile points from the Baucom Site, Union County, North Carolina dated by C-14 at 11,100, 1530 B.P.

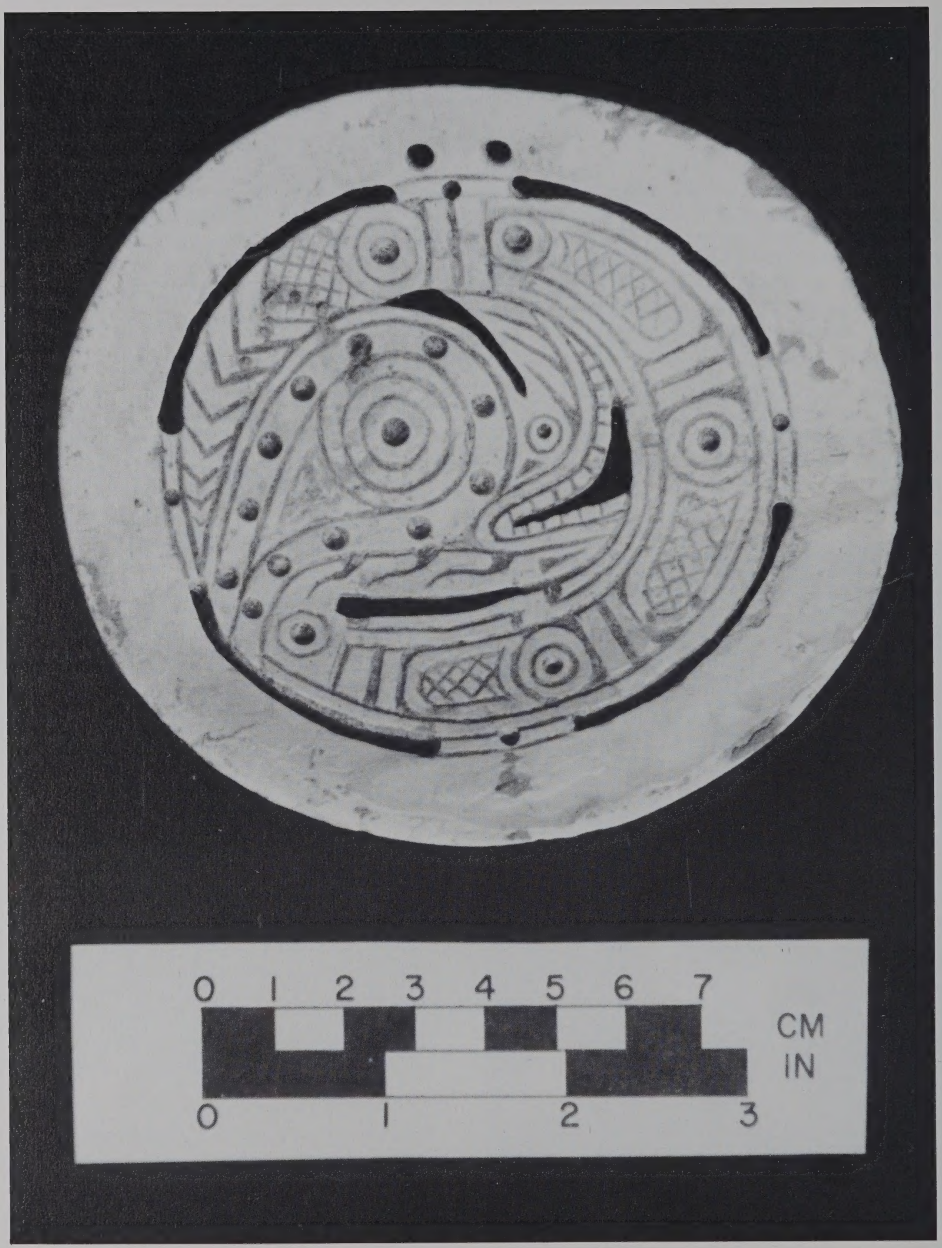


FIG: 9

An extremely fine cut-out "Rattlesnake" engraved shell gorget, found at the Great Tellico site, near Tellico Plains, Monroe County, Tennessee. This artifact was plowed out during farming operations in 1974. Also found in nearby association was a Weeping Eye mask and 6 shall Earpins.

Collection of Tommy Beutell, Tuckaseegee, N.C.

The Hohokam
"Those who have gone"
by A.J. Wesolowski

The Hohokam people occupied nearly 30,000 square miles, primarily in Arizona along the Salt River and Gila River drainage basins. It is speculated that they may have been descendants of the earlier Cochise culture, or could have been migrants from Western Mexico. The time span of their Arizona occupation is calculated as early as 300 BC and lasting until about 1450 AD. It has been postulated that the Hohokam civilization ended at this time because of the great Southwestern drought, which began in the 1300's.

Hohokam is a Pima word which can be translated to mean "those who have gone". Indeed, it has often been considered that possibly the Pima and Papagoes of today are the descendants of the Hohokam. Hohokam was a most remarkable culture. These people were the greatest Canal excavators in Pre-Columbian times and hundreds of miles of their Canals are still in daily use by modern man. Living an agricultural lifestyle, the Hohokam people grew beans, corn, and squash for their staples diet, and gathered a great deal of supplimentary wild desert food. This included Mesquite beans, Cactus fruit, Palo Verde and Ironwood beans.

In addition to high quality ceramics, the Hohokam manufactured extremely fine arrowheads and tools. These were long, slender and beautifully chipped and serrated. Some collectors consider the Hohokam projectiles to be the finest flint works in the North America. But the Hohokam are also known for other remarkable crafts including finely made stone axes and salt picks, stone bowls, slate pallets, stone pipes, shell ornaments and Turquois jewelry. Amazingly, the Hohokam even engaged the "lost wax" process to cast copper bells.

A few of the platform mounds of the Hohokam are still in existence. One in Phoenix, Arizona is called Pueblo Grande. Another near Gila Bend area is partially preserved. Recreational activity at these communities featured a Ball court whereby a game was conducted using a "Rubber covered" stone ball.

The Hohokam collaborated with the Salado Indians to build what is probably ancient prehistoric United States most outstanding structure. It is called Casa Grande. This huge multiroom Adobe building is four stories high with walls measuring up to 4 feet thick. Despite its 700 years, it still is in a remarkable state of preservation. This monument of the past stands as a tribute to "those who have gone", the Hohokam.

FIG: 10
Attractive Red on Buff "Olla" Hohokam vessel. Measuring 5" in diameter, this pleasing style features a beautiful color combination, coupled with ground Mica schist tempering which is a Hohokam exclusive. Gila Basin, C.900-100 A.D. Collection of A.J. Wesolowski, Paradise Valley, Arizona

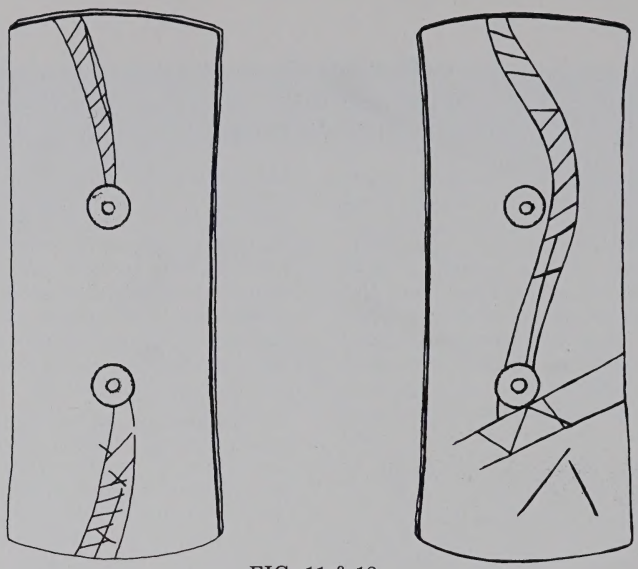


FIG: 11 & 12

Left: Line drawing of reverse side of engraved gorget.
Right: Obverse side of engraved serpent gorget. (Size reduced slightly from original)

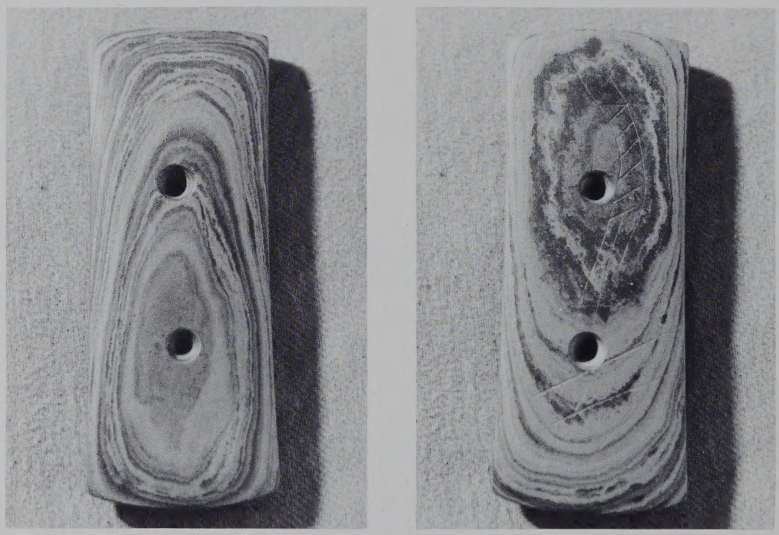


FIG: 13 & 14

Right: Unusual engraved "Serpent Effigy" gorget of blue, gray, black banded slate, measuring 2-1/8" wide, slightly biconcave sides, length 5-1/2". Found Richland County, Ohio. This obverse side is lightly engraved and shows only the rattle tails of the serpent, each which terminate at the biconical perforations.

Left: This reverse side, while more distinctively engraved shows what appears to be the pattern of a "Diamondback" serpent, which possibly is crossed over by another serpent just below the lower perforation. The angled lines may possibly represent the open jaws of the upper serpent.

Collection of John F. Berner, Alpharetta, Georgia

An unusual engraved Serpent Effigy gorget

by John F. Berner

Occasionally, the most fascinating artifacts surface when least expected. A year and a half ago, while attending the Owensboro, Kentucky summer show a rare and unusual engraved slate gorget became my latest acquisition. Most artifact shows or meetings south of the Ohio River seldom offer any variety or selection of quality banded slate. This was midday on the second of the two day show and a gentleman collector from Cleveland, Ohio approached Jan Sorgenfrei and myself and offered to relinquish any part of his fine collection of engraved slate pendants and gorgets. Jan had first opportunity to examine the collection and immediately recommended my acquisition of the fabulous artifact depicted and described in this article. Obviously, this was the largest and most choice artifact displayed in the two walnut frames carried in by the collector. Without ever having examined the details of the engraving on the piece, I was more than willing to consumate the bargain. The gorget itself which is made of blue, gray, black heavily banded Huronian slate is very large measuring 5-1/2" in length, with a width of 2-1/8" at its widest portion. The sides are gently concave, and each end is convex. The perforation which is nearly equidistant at each third of its length is biconical showing a great deal of wear. The previous owner said that the artifact had come from Richland County, Ohio and had been acquired by him from the Hagen collection, when it was dispersed. He was very specific in informing me that it featured an engraved "Rattlesnake" on the obverse and reverse sides of the piece. All surfaces were ground, polished, and well patinated.

As a serious collector of Pendants and Gorgets, and even without engraving, I recognized this artifact as an exceptional acquisition. As the proud possessor, I felt the need to give the item more than a cursory examination. I have since discovered some engraved details on the edges. To share this with our membership in the best possible light; a rubbing of each side has been made, and a drawing produced to provide details. Corresponding photographs of both obverse and reverse sides are shown in Fig's 12 and 13.

While the actual meaning is nothing more than conjecture on my part, I believe these thoughts are worth sharing. The engraved subject appears to be the effigy of a serpent entwined over and around both sides of the gorget. Since two "Rattle" tails appear on the reverse side, the obverse probably depicts two serpents convuluting. Some collectors also "see" the top perforation as the eye of another serpent formed by the banding of the slate itself. It is important to note that the engraved lines also show substantial wear.

A piece of this quality always attracts the serious collector. A number of good friends hypothesize that this artifact may be very early Adena. I have not accepted this theory. I remembered seeing a fine grouping of gorgets a number of years ago from Ross County, Ohio. These were excavated by a Clark Johnson in a mound near Bourneville, along Paint Creek. This particular mound is identified as belonging to the "Red Ochre" culture of the late Archaic period. The outline of the "Serpent Effigy Gorget" is nearly identical in size and dimensions to the Bourneville cache. This cache is illustrated page 144, Fig. 80 #E, "Glacial Kame Indians" by Converse.

Might I suggest in closing, would it be too far afield to consider that this artifact style preceded the later pattern commonly identified as the Adena tablet or Quadriconcave? Since the Early Adena artifacts found in a separate portion of the described Bourneville mound do provide a possible contemporaneous relationship between Red Ochre and Adena; there is a reasonable cause for speculation.

FIG: 15

Fine example of a black on white Mimbres bowl, 7" in diameter; featuring zoomorphic figure of the "Big Horn" sheep. Design elements include the rectangle within a rectangle, vertical lines at each cardinal point. Hole is not a "Kill" hole but caused by the excavator's shovel.

FIG: 16

Another superb specimen of black on white artistry of the great "Mimbres" culture, dating approximately 975 to 1150 AD. The design is lines within lines, outlined by double bold lines. The zoomorphic figure may be the common "Ground Squirrel" or a stylized Raccoon. This vessel measures 8-1/4" in diameter. Colors have turned to reddish brown by oxidation of the mineral paint in too hot a fire. "Kill" hole from reverse side.

FIG: 17

In this excellent "Mimbres" vessel, the design features a single bold line circumventing inner lines within lines. Measuring 9" in diameter, this black on white presentation also features the "Kill" hole, thought to release the spirit either of the effigy, or the person whom this burial furniture accompanied. The desert Quail or "Bobwhite" is depicted.

FIG: 18

"Mimbres" vessels are seldom recovered without damage. Often the "Killed" bowls are placed design side down over the face of the deceased. The broken out portion is always from outside in. There are two schools of thought as to the portrayal on this 7" diameter vessel. The zoomorphic design in black on white portrays either two fish talking (as represented by the squiggled line) or two fish are attempting to devour the same helpless worm. In either event, ancient humor at its best.

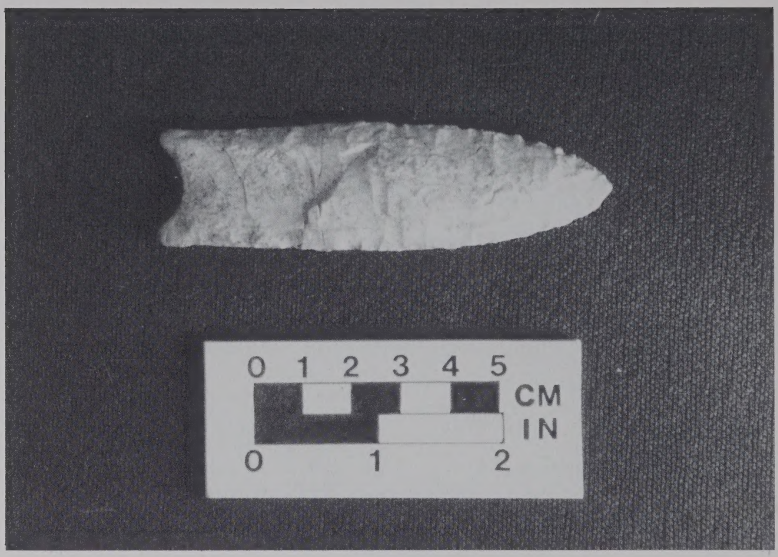


FIG: 19

A classic Clovis fluted projectile from Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama. This fine piece is made from a spotted brownish and tan chert, measures 3-11/16" length, 1-1/16" width.

Collection of Rodney M. Peck, Harrisburg, N.C.

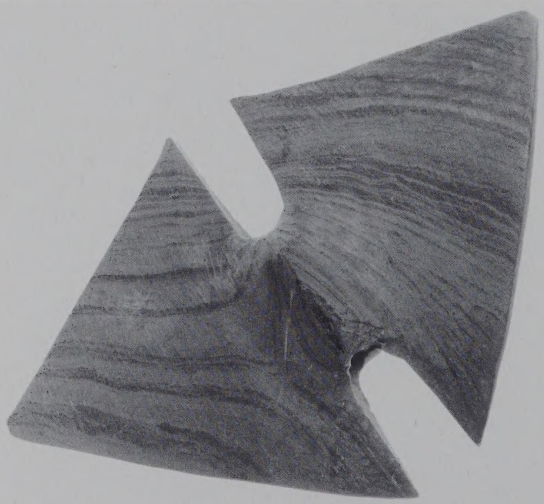


FIG: 20

Extremely fine example of the Class C double notched banded slate butterfly. Made of green, gray and black banded slate, this specimen shows the ultimate in the development of the type with deeply sawed notches, very thin wings and a ridged central barrel. This fine artifact was formerly in the Earl Townsend Jr. Collection of Indianapolis, Indiana. Shown approximately 4/5ths actual size. (Photo by Art Gerber studio)

Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

A Stylized Raptorial Bird Pipe

by John F. Berner

The artistic portrayals of animal or fowl carvings by prehistoric North America are generally very realistic. But those by a late manifestation, or aspect called Ft. Ancient took abstract artistic license with many of their artworks. Even the name Ft. Ancient is in itself a misnomer. These late woodland dwellers were assigned the name because of some remnants of their culture discovered in and nearby a large hill top enclosure overlooking the east bank of the Little Miami River in Warren County, Ohio. While the Ft. Ancients did exist at this site for a very limited time, their habitational village was several hundred feet below, immediately adjacent to the river on a site now called Anderson Village. Careful re-examination of the evidence tells us that Ft. Ancient was architecture and constructed by the Hopewell culture of earlier times.

The Ohio Valley spawned the birthplace of both Hopewell and Ft. Ancient. Evidence tells us that by the time Ft. Ancient became truly a dominant force in the valley, Hopewell was almost non-existent. Nevertheless, there is scant information of some interaction between the two. Hopewellians are known primarily for their life-like and exacting representations of fowl, animal and reptilian life. These miniature carvings adorn the platforms of finely wrought smoking pipes. The Ft. Ancients limited their representation of fowl primarily to the Owl and the Eagle. For the purpose of eliminating controversy, I have chosen to restrict the description to "Raptorial Bird".

The carving of this highly stylized Ft. Ancient pipe is the development of an effigy portrayal found to span the entire 700 years existance of the culture. From Early through Late Ft. Ancient manifestations; many "Eagle" claw representations have been discovered. Most abundant are the claw effigies of Lignite (Cannel Coal), Bone or Antler. Could it be that this is a carryover tradition from the perforated Eagle claw cores found in association with Hopewell Burials?

While the "Claw" effigy application is typical of the Ft. Ancients, the likeness as a pipe effigy is not. Five such examples can be seen illustrated in the "Meuser Collection", page 26. Three are obviously "claws", one depicts a bird-like beak, another is unidentified. All are Ft. Ancient, without a doubt. Another example is depicted in the 1934 edition of West's "Tobacco Pipes and Smoking Customs", page 748. Mayer-Oakes refers to a similar effigy as simply "Stone claw pipe" in his "Prehistory of the Upper Ohio Valley'. He calls the Ft. Ancient people a "distinctive up-river cousin to the Pennsyvlania Monongehela".

I believe the "Stylized Raptorial Bird Pipe" illustrated in this article is a development or modification of the "claw" pipe. By severe undercutting of the claw core portion, a turned down raptorial beak is created. By making less curvature of the "claw" portion, the result forms a body of the roosting bird. See view in profile. As with any form of stylized art, some details are unnecessary. The eyeless "Blind Wolf" pipe of Tennessee is an outstanding example of art. Consider how our modern International symbols communicate with merely a graphic outline of the sign or symbol.

Now for some history. This particular artifact was researched and found to have resided in a Pennsylvania Museum for a long time following its discovery as a surface find in 1910. Cultivation scars are evident on the side of the artifact. Until deaccessioned in 1983, it was catalogued as Hardin Farm, Scioto County, Ohio. It is more likely from the Hardin Village Site, Greenup County, Kentucky which is across the River.

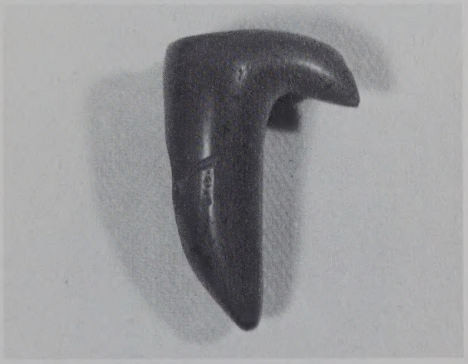


FIG: 22

Raptorial Bird effigy pipe of Gray and Tan Ohio pipestone from Feurt Hill quarries, Scioto County, Ohio. Height: 2-5/8 inches, width 1-5/8". Ft. Ancient aspect.

All Ft. Ancient stylized artworks have interesting characteristics, only recognized by the serious student of archaeology. For example, the equidistant scratches, around and under the beak. These same marks (some say from the

teeth of the Gar fish) are a mystifying identification on genuine Hopewell platform pipes crafted of Ohio Pipestone (Indurate clay). This clue tells us that similar methods of manufacturing lasted many hundreds of years. The color of the material offers another clue. It is Ohio Pipestone from the Feurt Hill quarry in Scioto County, Ohio. The famous Feurt Site (another Ft. Ancient Village) is visible from its summit.

Typically characteristic of the Ft. Ancient effigy pipes is the perforation of both stem and bowl in similar size. And almost every one shows a great deal of polish to remove the perforation marks. But, perhaps the least recognized trait is the slight obtuse angle of the stem to the bowl orifice. In comparison, precedent Hopewell was at a right angle.

FIG: 23
Frontal view of Raptorial Bird effigy pipe, showing stem perforation and bowl orifice. Note cultivation scars and grinding marks from aboriginal tools.

During 20 years of serious Pipe collecting, only 3 such Ft. Ancient pipe examples have become available. The first was depicted in an early "Artifacts" magazine and in my possession in the late '60s. After two years, the original owner demanded its return, then placed it in his lock box. This pipe was nearly identical material and size, with a more realistic portrayal of a raptorial bird. The third example was crafted of Red Shale, and featured a tiny mouth and crude beak. This particular "Stylized Raptorial Bird Pipe" is the most highly developed of all.

A final thought in passing. The late Max Shipley was a personal friend of mine. One of his specialties was collecting pipes made from Ohio Pipestone. Especially those from the Feurt Hill quarry. How I wished he could have enjoyed seeing this artifact.

References: 1934, G. West, "Tobacco Pipes & Smoking Customs" Part II, Fig. 1, plate 134, P. 748.

1955, W. Mayer-Oakes, "Prehistory of the Upper Ohio Valley" Fig. 26 (K), P. 223.

1977, R. Converse, "The Meuser Collection", P. 26.

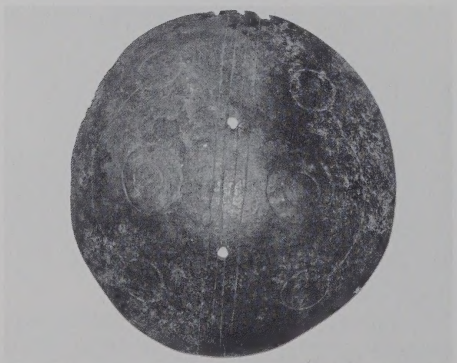


FIG: 24 & 25
TOP: Exterior view of very rare engraved Human Skull cap gorget. Design features conjoined circles, circle within a circle, tri-spaced equidistant lines. Measures 4-1/4" in diameter.

BOTTOM: Interior view of engraved Human Skull cap gorget, found by shell diver at a site partly underwater along the Duck River in Humphreys County, Tennessee 11/17/64.
Collection of Ronald K. Knight, Chattanooga, Tennessee

FIG: 26 & 27

The "Snow-Owl" Man Effigy

In 1968, this artifact was excavated with an infant burial discovered near the Kincade Mounds at Massac County, Illinois. It is made from a unidentified mineral, very highly polished and shows a great amount of wear or use. An odd appearance is created because the eyes are oval, and a distinctive "beak" or nose is separated from the pronounced chin area. When viewed from a side profile, this effigy has the appearance of an aged "toothless" man. It is perceived that this image is part of a "Death Cult" because the arms are crossed in the manner depicted on many extended burials.

This unusual artifact was formerly in the collection of Col. Erben W. Reeder of Paducah, Kentucky; who amassed an extensive collection of Flourspar, and extensively surface hunted the Kincade Mounds. Height 4-5/8".

Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

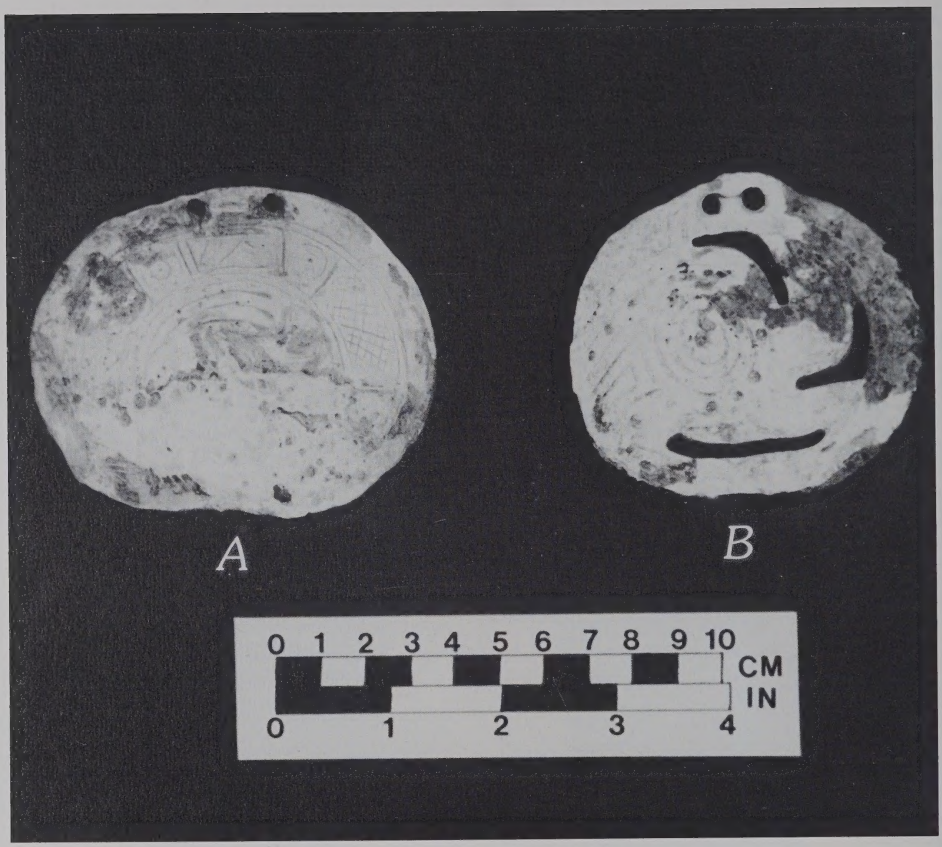


FIG: 28

Two Engraved "Rattlesnake" Gorgets from Tennessee

by Rodney M. Peck

"Rattlesnake" designs occur on shell gorgets throughout the Southeast which includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. These shell gorgets are discovered mostly on Dallas Culture sites. It has yet to be determined if these "Rattlesnake" designs are symbolic or purely decorative, or if the different types of designs on these shell gorgets identify different clans or tribes.

The two particular shell gorgets suggest a probable date of 1450 to 1750 AD based on excavations by Madeline Kneberg. Specimen A was found in 1960 by F.M. Snyder and is from the Stokely Brothers site, Tellico Springs, Monroe County, Tennessee (40 Mr 12). Specimen B, which is a beautiful example of the fenestrated or "cut-out" rattlesnake motif, has a heavy burial deposit. It was excavated by Elmer Austin from Burial #217 at the Holston Mills site (40 HW 11), Hawkins County, Tennessee on November 8th, 1969.

Bibliography:

Fundaburk,E.L. and Foreman, M.D.
1957 Sun Circles and Human Hands, Luverne, Alabama

Kneberg, Madeline
1972 Engraved Shell Gorgets and Their Associations"
Ten years of the Tennessee Archaeologist, Selected Subjects, Vol.2, 1954-1963, Knoxville, Tennessee

FIG: 29
Exceptional Antler Hair Pin from the Stone Box culture. Found on Kentucky Lake in Humphreys County, Tennessee. Measures 6-3/8" long with an extremely fine polish overall.
Collection of Ronald Knight, Chattanooga, Tennessee

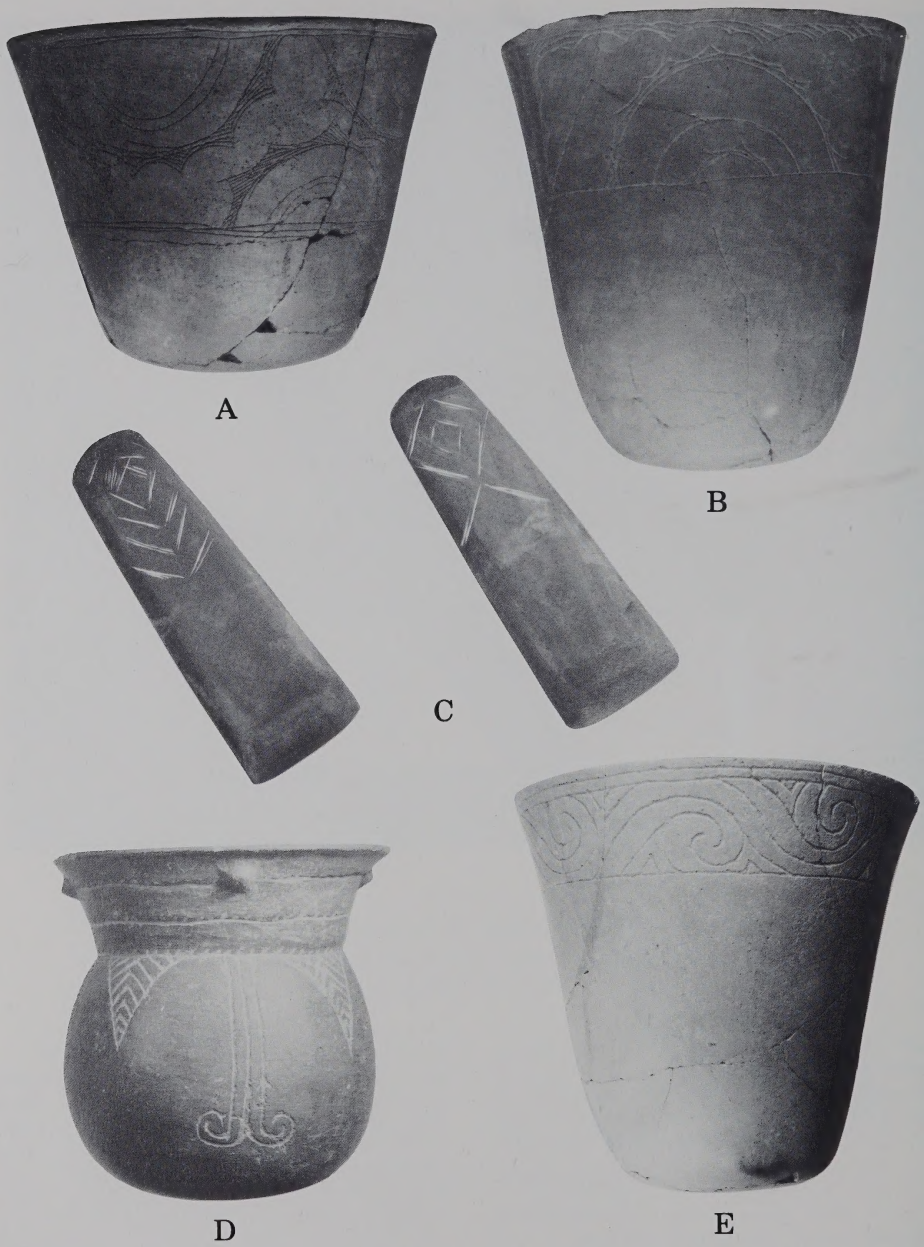


FIG: 30
McCurtain Focus Caddoan artifacts: (A) Early McCurtain Caddoan bowl (B) Middle Period Caddoan bowl (C) 2 views of a slate Adze-like tool (D) Red Historic jar (E) Late McCurtain Focus bowl.
Collection of the Museum of the Red River, Idabel, Oklahoma

A Conical Bowl Sequence in Red River County, Texas

by Greg Perino

During excavations at the Clark site, (Red River County, Texas) in 1982 by the Museum of the Red River; a sequence of pottery types dating from near 1300 A.D. to 1700 A.D. was discovered. This was revealed by the discovery of 3 cemeteries having sequential order at the site. The earliest contained 20 graves and most of the pottery associated might be considered form-active or proto-types for the McCurtain Focus Caddo. This particular group produced more Redware consistently than any other Caddoan group. All classes of pottery showed sequential order from the early cemetery through the middle period cemetery nearby, and the 3 late burials located at the edge of the middle period cemetery; and dating near 1700 A.D. A single style of vessel form is chosen for this discussion. Others show similar development through time.

The particular vessel is the Red, deep conical bowl. Note that in Figure A, the bowl form is short, wide and the Avery Engraved decoration extends to below the middle of the sides. Later (about 1550 A.D.) the vessel becomes taller and the Avery Engraved decoration becomes shorter (see Figure B). This form lasts to near 1650 A.D. or slightly later, and is then followed by a new decorative form (Figure E) which adopts the late Caddoan decoration known as Taylor Engraved. Taylor Engraved is kin to Hodges Engraved, and some vessels decorated in the Hodges Engraved style are associated with Taylor Engraved bowls. These are the kinds of vessels the early French saw when they established a trading post near Texarkana on the Red River.

Figure D illustrates a rare Red jar made in the latest time period. We believe it is a product of a potter living when the first French entered the area. A similar jar was found at the Williams site (Red River County, Texas) associated with a male burial discovered with an iron strike-a-lite and flint on the chest. Since this discovery, we have located another Red jar at the Roden site across the Red River from the Williams site. A third specimen was found with a late burial at the Clark site (which is approximately 8 miles downstream from Williams and Roden sites). Another was found further downstream at the Anderson site near the Arkansas/Oklahoma state line (Figure D), and yet another was discovered in 1920 after a flood in the Cossatot River valley, nine miles northeast of DeQueen, Arkansas. This area is close to the Arkansas/Oklahoma state line.

The specific identifying features for this jar is: it is always Red (which is rare for a jar). It has curlicue decorations at the base of the panel dividers, four of these elements circumventing the jar. The shoulder chevron-like decorations are engraved and not appliqued (as in most jars) and in some smaller jars there are three or more diamond designs added to the lower tips of the chevron decorations, extending toward the base.

We are interested in locating more of these jars because it is seldom that an early potter's work can be traced. In this instance, the potter made an unusual vessel with a very distinctive design as if she had done so simply for the purpose of tracing her works. The discovery of the jar (with the burial having trade items in association) dates the period nicely. This also helps date pots similar to the 8 found with the burial. We, at the Museum of the Red River would appreciate hearing from anyone who collected a similar vessel (especially should the site of discovery be known).

An additional item of interest from the Clark site is the engraved slate Adze-like tool found with a burial featuring Vessel E. An identical bowl was found with the Williams site burial featuring the trade item. From this association we can confidently assume this burial dates in the very same early historic time period. We believe that the tool was used as a fleshing tool, because decorations on a hafted tool would not be seen under a haft. This artifact measures 5-1/2" length.

Prior excavation in this area has dispersed so many pots that research in locating potters and the distribution of their wares is nearly impossible. It should be noted that while Figures B and E can be identified with makers from several of the sites mentioned, Figure D is the most identifiable of all.

FIG: 31 & 32

TOP: Green, cream and reddish quartz Ohio Trophy type axe. Originally collected by Edward Payne, Springfield, Illinois; later owned by Judge Claude U. Stone, then Byron Knoblock. Payne originally catalogued it as having been found in Illinois, then later listed it as Ohio.

BOTTOM: Cream colored quartz Ohio Trophy type axe. It features squared edges along the bit edge and blade sides. Originally collected by Dr. Stanley Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

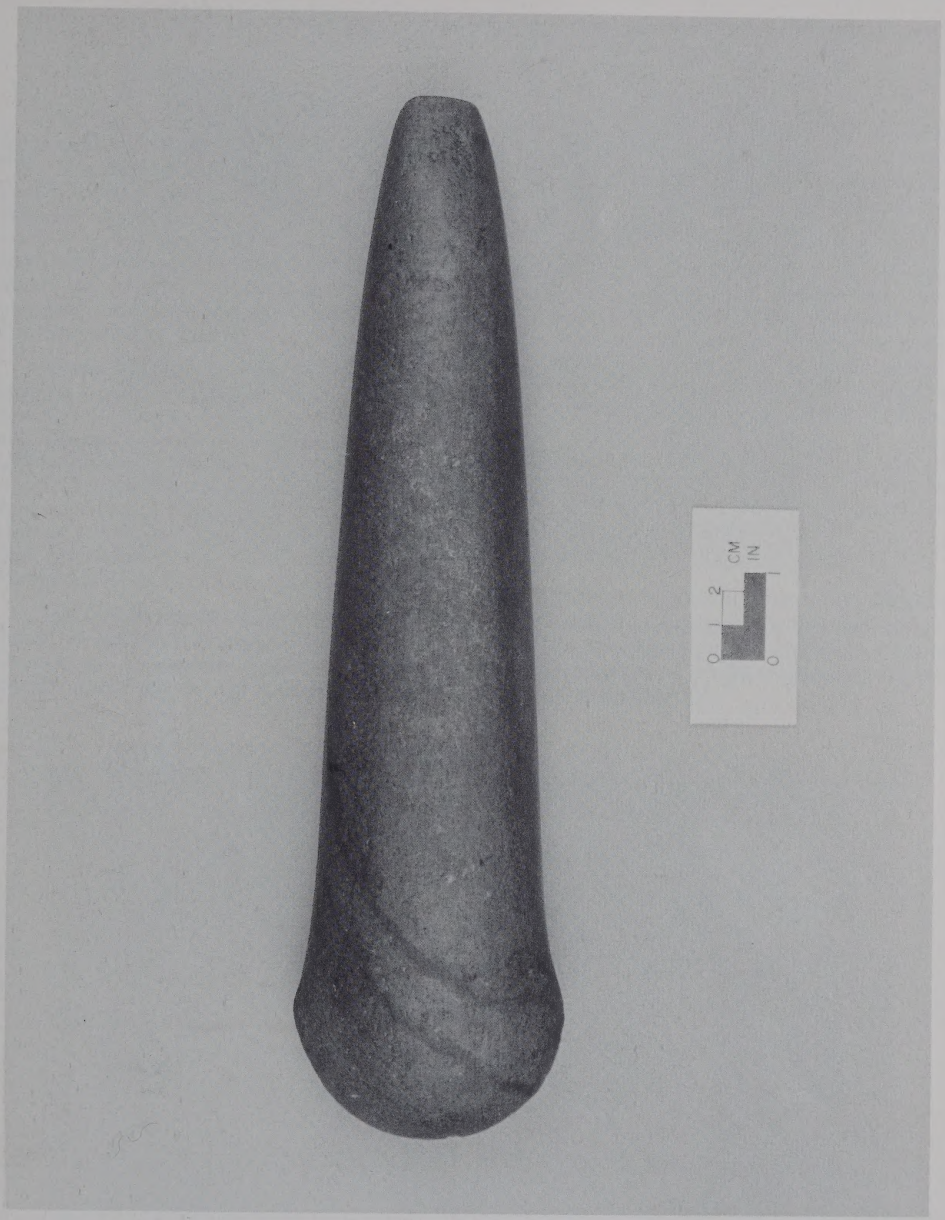


FIG: 33

Ceremonial flared-bit celt or spud. This large, finely made artifact is highly polished and made of medium grained Garnet Gneiss. It was found by W.C. Blanton while plowing a field in the 1930's. The location of the find is stated as near Heflin, Cleburne County, Alabama. Formerly in the Glenn Cheatwood Collection.

Collection of J. Neal Brown, Columbus, Georgia

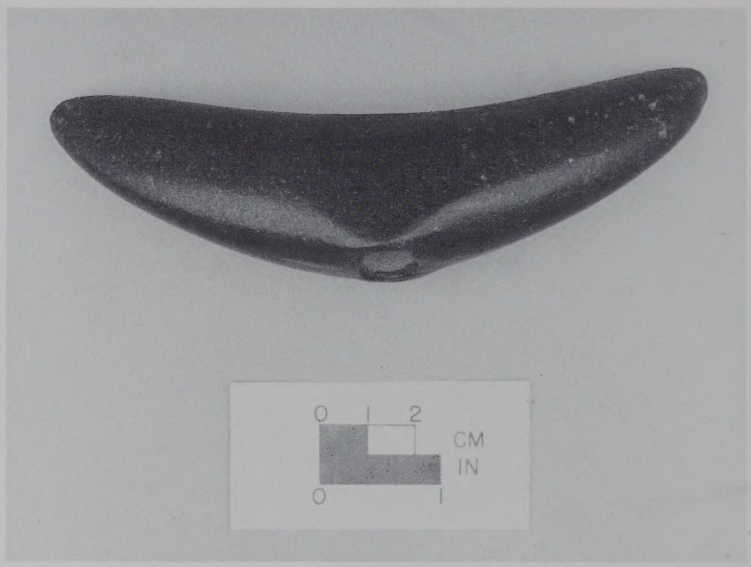


FIG: 34

Highly polished Black steatite Pick bannerstone with fluted central barrel, measures 5-1/4". Found February 19th, 1981 by Ray Clark where Black Creek and Big Wells Creek run into the Coosa River, Etowah County, Alabama.
Collection of Ray Kilgore, Cusseta, Alabama

FIG: 35

Banded slate Mississippi Valley Crescent Bannerstone, measures 4-1/2" length, found by Ray Mitchell at Lanette, Alabama who plowed it out at his garden spot behind the house.
Collection of Ray Kilgore, Cusseta, Alabama

Plains States Clovis Points

by Les Ferguson

The Clovis culture is generally thought to have existed from 11,000 to 14,000 years ago. This is a mighty long time for one group of people to roam about across the entire North American continent. But according to discoveries of the past two hundred years, such must have been the case. Clovis points are found over almost all parts of the United States, Canada, and parts of Mexico. All date within the same approximate time frame.

About 12,000 years ago, the last Ice Age covered much of Canada, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa. South Dakota and Nebraska no doubt was a haven for the Clovis culture because there was plenty of water and wildlife. The Mammoth and Bison Antiques (besides hundreds of other animal species) were forced ahead of the Ice. It appears that the Clovis people killed many Bison and Mammoth for food, clothing and tools.

The four illustrated Clovis points were all found by surface hunting Western South Dakota. All are personal finds by my wife and myself. From left to right: the almost clear, nearly transparent point is made of Opalized wood. Next is a beautiful dark brown semi-translucent agate called Lange or Coffee Agate. In the more scientific archaeological circles this material is referred to as Knife River flint. The third point is a brown agatized wood which is also semi-translucent. In this area, we find three types of replaced wood: Common, Opalized and Agatized wood. The final point illustrated is made of a tan, semi-translucent, dendritic agate, similar to Moss agate. All four points average 2-1/2" in length. This is the average size for Clovis points found in this locality. All are fluted approximately half way on both sides. Most flutes are formed by 2 chips taken off lengthwise. Practically all Clovis projectiles found in this area are only slightly eared, are well chipped and quite thin.

While such finds are far from commonplace in Western South Dakota, projectiles are the majority of artifacts found. Artifacts such as pipes, gorgets, pottery, discoidals, banners, etc. are seldom discovered.

FIG: 36
Four Clovis projectile points, personal finds of the owner. All approximately 2-1/2" length.
Collection of Les Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota

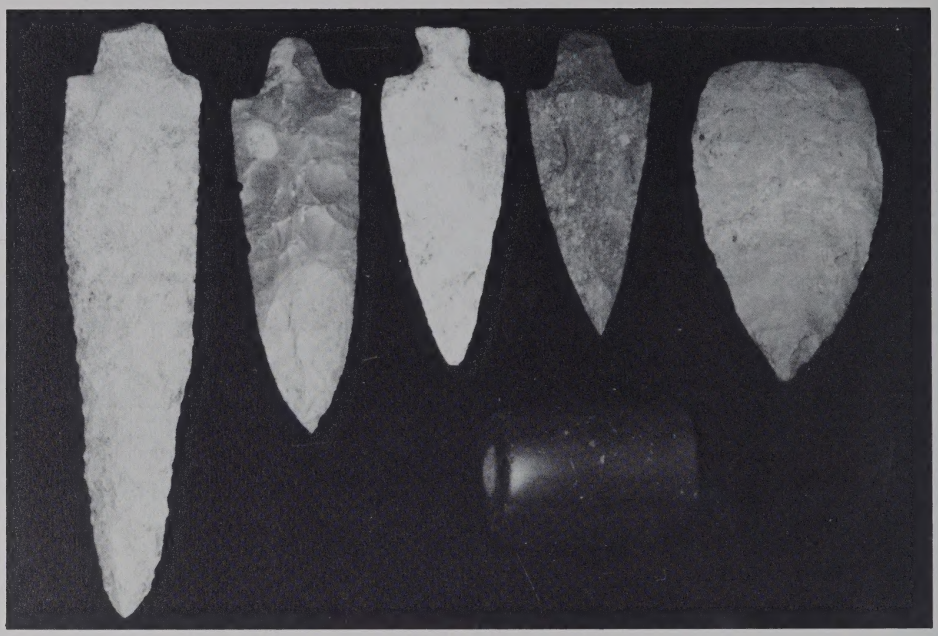


FIG: 37

Archaic Burial association found in the Bootheel area of Missouri and Arkansas. The 5 projectile points and the "D" humped style Bannerstone were found March, 1985 in a pit with a badly deteriorated and barelydiscernible archaic burial. The soil at the site is not conducive to bone preservation and is highly acidic. Largest projectile measures 6" length, smallest blade measures 3-1/4" length.

Collection of Len & Jane Weidner, Westerville, Ohio

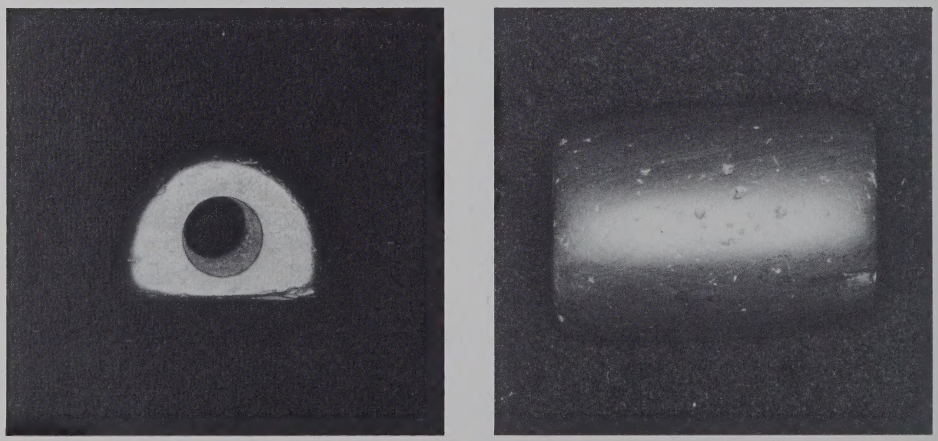


FIG: 38

Two views of "D" humped style bannerstone found in association with archaic burial pit along with 5 projectile points. The bannerstone is made of banded claystone, a popular material used in this area.

Collection of Len & Jane Weidner, Westerville, Ohio

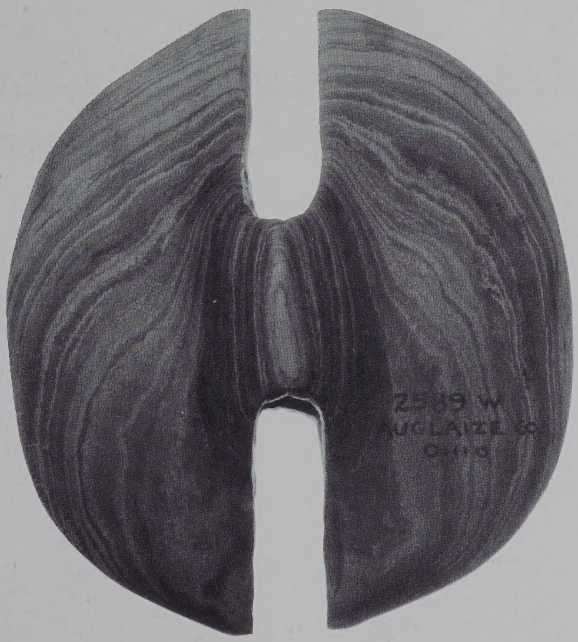


FIG: 39
Life-size illustration of a fine Notched-Ovate Bannerstone made of green/gray/black heavily banded slate. Acquired from the late Fred Bartol of Warsaw, Indiana. Formerly in the Frank Burdette collection, Springfield, Ohio, and the August Wehrle collection, Newark, Ohio. Found Auglaize County, Ohio.
Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

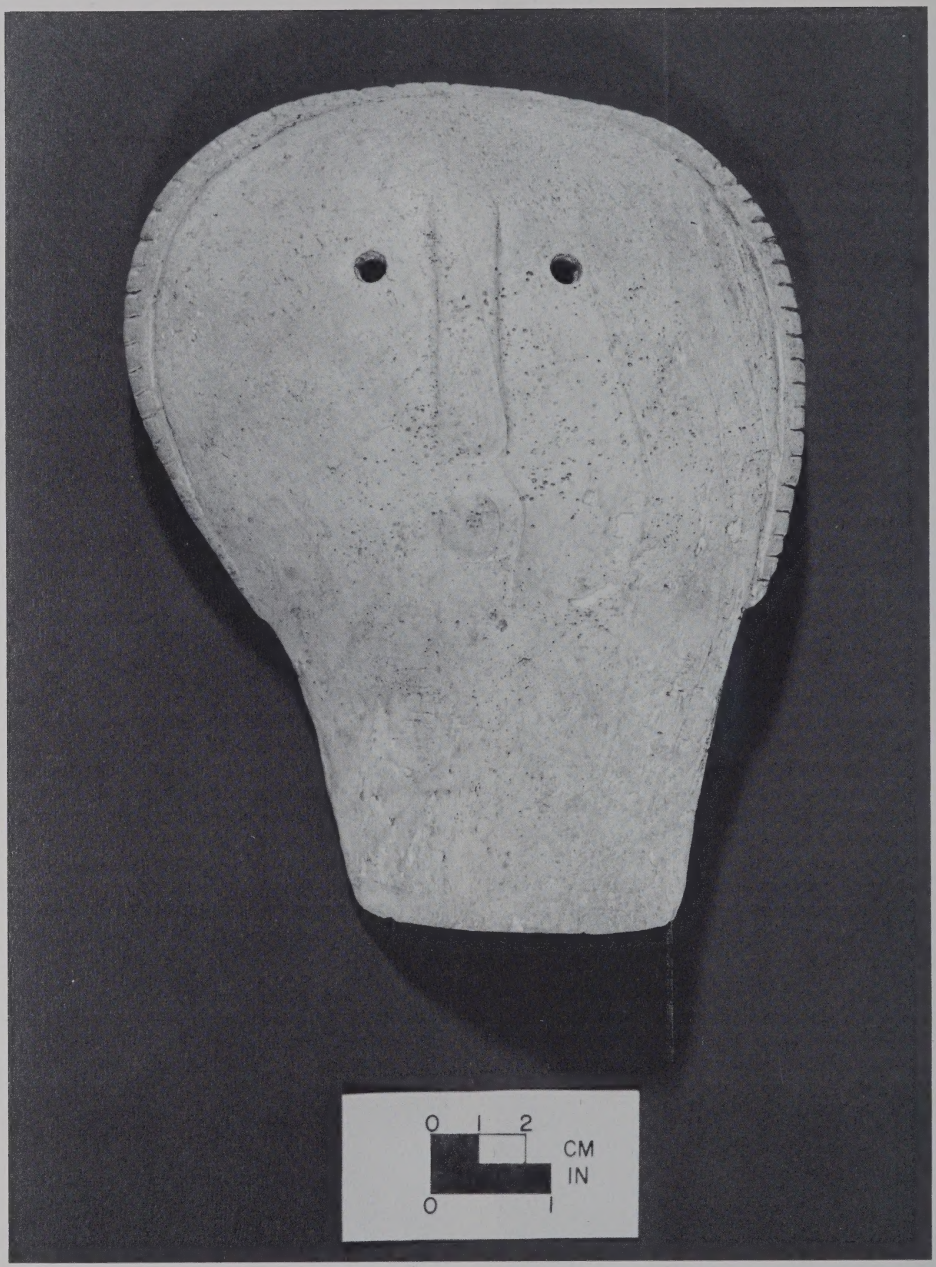


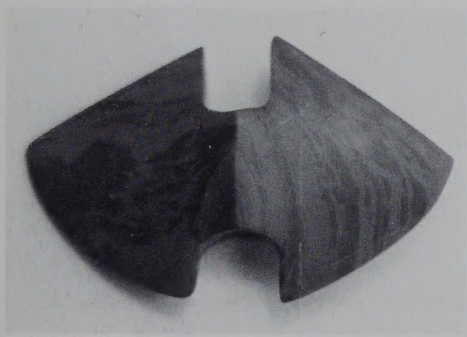
FIG: 40
Large shell Southern Cult "Death Mask" shell gorget, measuring 7" height, 5-1/2" width, featuring long raised nose, button style mouth and scalloped perimeter decoration. Found along the Coosa River in Talladega County, Alabama. Collection of Ray Kilgore, Cusseta, Alabama

"Facts about Fakes"

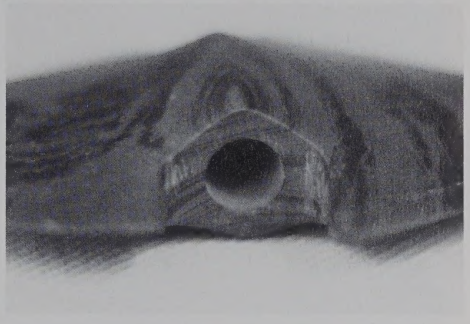
by John F. Berner

This is to be the 2nd segment of a series, or the last one of two. Several members have expressed concern that too much talk about Fakes will not be good. The Editor who proceeded me wrote on a similar subject, you will recall. I am trying to present the information in a different view. I believe that you can read information until you are blue in the face, and maybe not understand it. But, illustrate the facts with a photo or two and a lot of what is being discussed can become a whole lot more clear. So here we go again!

I have elected to continue discussion on the "Ground Stone Tradition" because so many artifacts were made in that manner. "Ground Stone" covers Pipes, Birds, Gorgets, Banners, Boats, Bars, Pestles, Celts, Spuds, Axes to name a few. This tradition began in the Archaic period, immediately following Plano and lasted right up into Protohistoric times. About the only thing that isn't part of the "Ground Stone Tradition" is Flint and Pottery. And if you consider ground limestone or shell as tempering ingredients, pottery is part of this methodology.



For your viewing displeasure, this time we present a "Bannerstone Reproduction": This particular example is very good workmanship. Fortunately, the pattern is not quite right. The slate material has nice banding, and even a natural fault line. The color is beautiful green/gray/black and heavily banded. As I look across the wings of this "Butterfly, Double notched; Class C" type, the wings appear to line up precisely. Authentic ones don't. That's because each wing was worked down and ground independently! Also I notice a very sharp break at the edges where one plane begins and another stops. Sharp deliniations as described give away the trademarks of modern man. The notches are the most absurd part of this pattern. Let me explain why. Ancient man sawed the notches on this style of banner. Then ground the notch until smooth. The Fake maker that dishonored this reproduction must have heard about pecking. This Fake Banner has pecked notches. Why in the world would ancient man peck the notches? The answer is, he wouldn't!



While great criticism has been rendered on this "High Priced" fake, I should pay tribute to the best part of deceit. That is the hole! It is tapered, and features concentric rings of the ancient style of perforating; or a reasonable fascimile. Unfortunately, I often see novice collectors seriously examining the hole of "Fakes" at Artifact meetings. What is the point in looking in the hole, when the patterns and workmanship of the piece is highly questionable? But then, if the maker had been as dilligent about all of the item, as he was about the hole; maybe I wouldn't be able to write this article. P.S. The surface has no patination. And I did say it was "High Priced". I consider $500 a high price for a Fake. But then maybe it's cheap, when you consider a genuine, authentic specimen of the same size and quality would have cost $1000, or more!

In our last issue, a discussion was made about the manufacturing sequence used on ground stone artifacts. The sequence begins with chipping or hewing the stone to produce a preform, then the preform is pecked and pounded to reduce unwanted portions of the object. This technique is called the "Continual reduction process". Last in the sequence is the grinding, polishing and finishing of the artifact.

Please don't think that I am trying to be a know it all. I'm not. Just trying to share a few secrets of the "Fake Trade" to save you a lot of embarassment .

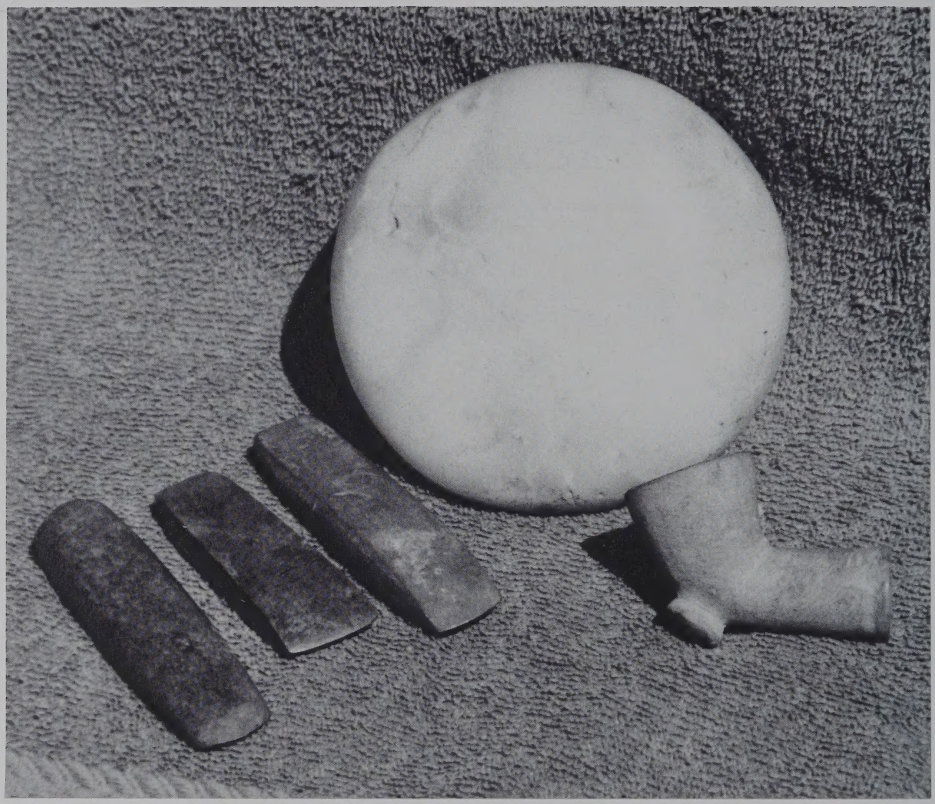


FIG: 41

Southern Cult, Mississippi artifacts associated with an adult male burial found in 1977 in Tennessee. 3 highly polished greenstone celts or chisels, a large White Quartz Biscuit type discoidal measuring 4-1/2" diameter, 2" thick, and an obtuse angled pipe of Georgia claystone.

Collection of John Tilley, Chattanooga, Tennessee

FIG: 42

Colorful Flint Ridge points found by Len & Jane Weidner in Franklin County, Ohio. Largest point (upper right Dovetail is 3-5/8" length). Top Row: Reddish color Hopewell, Bluish/gray Cache blade, Dovetail; red base, amber tip, white and amber body, Middle row: Bottleneck, pink to blue gray. Knife or cache blade; red, amber, blue, gray. Reworked side notch , red, pink, pearl white. Bottom row: White chert "E" notch, Gray/white serrated "E" notch, Mottled brown, tan "E" notch bevel.

Collection of Len & Jane Weidner, Westerville, Ohio

Book & Publication Reviews

The Indian Relic Trader, Jane Weidner editor, 32 pages, published quarterly, subscription rate: $8.00 per year. Available from IRT, P.O. Box 88, Sunbury, Ohio 43074.

Being a serious collector, I anxiously await each issue of the "Indian Relic Trader". Really fits the category of a newspaper of the artifact collecting world, yet features interesting articles, normally expected in magazines. This publication contains nearly one third editorial and photographs, one third display advertisements showing artifacts for sale or trade by individuals, the balance is classified artifacts and other related items. Special advertising rates are available to those who sell their own items. The IRT also features a Free listing of coming shows and auctions, as well as publicity for Archaeological and Collector organizations. In the last issue, the IRT devoted a full page of information and pictures about the Genuine Indian Relic Society. If you are not presently a subscriber, consider doing so.

How to collect North American Indian Artifacts, by Robert F. Brand, 151 pages, 100 illustrations, photographs, 1984. $11.95 plus $1.50 for postage. Softbound. Available from Robert F. Brand, 1029 Lake Lane, Pennsburg, PA 18073 or book dealers.

The author fills a need with a very interesting guide for both novice and serious collectors. How I wished that such a book would have been available when I began collecting. One area in particular that appealed was various sources of information, and a geographical listing of organizations and archaeological societies. Because many collectors travel extensively, and sometimes relocate; this can be invaluable information.

Another interesting category explains the author's definition of "Artifacts, Replicas, Reproductions, and Fakes". Perhaps these definitions should be considered before buying articles for sale by dealers and others.

Various chapters include the following: "The joys of collecting, How the Indians made artifacts, How to find artifacts; Preservation, Restoration and Classification, Types of Artifacts, Sources of Information, A Word of warning" etc.

Mr. Brand is a historian by profession, currently teaching in the Parkland School district in Eastern Pennsylvania. This is no doubt why this book makes for such easy reading.

The Central States Archaeological Journal, Published by the Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc. 52 pages, published quarterly, Subscription rate: $12.00 per year (including membership privileges). For information: C.S.A.S., 1757 West Adams, St. Louis, Missouri 63122.

The forthcoming issues of the Central States Archaeological Journal will be the 32nd volume of the New Series. This is the combined effort of 11 archaeological societies and features tons of fine photographs, many in full color. Though the C.S.A.S. Journal is not new, many of our members have never previously belonged to any organization before; and we believe they would be highly interested in this organization and its fine efforts. Each issue is filled with information on new archaeological discoveries. Interesting articles contributed from members, and photographs of artifacts from every part of the United States. Having been a member myself for 14 years, I look forward enthusiastically for the arrival of each new issue.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

Mr. Gregory Perino, reknown author and archaeological consultant has released information about a new publication which he is authoring. Planned for release in Summer 1985 will be a hardbound "Point Guide" of 422 pages, featuring 400 distinct projectile types. This forthcoming publication will update much information from old point guides, and clear up a lot of misinformation on point typology. This publication will fill a need too long void. Far too many professionals have renamed points in favor of their particular state, regardless of the fact that the point type had been previously named elsewhere. In all instances, the author has chosen the more commonly used name, or the earliest name documented. This book will obviously become a "Classic", it has been 10 years in the making. Upon release, "Prehistoric artifacts" will disclose a full review.

Notice to Editorial Contributors

Please forward all materials (articles, photographs, etc.) to your nearest Regional Editor (names and addresses listed in the front of this journal). If this is not possible, please forward information to the Editor-in-Chief.

1. Articles are preferred typewritten and double spaced on standard 8-1/2" x 11" paper. The author's name and address should appear below the title.

2. Photographs must be glossy black & white: 8 x 10's preferred, 5x7, 4x5's acceptable. NO POLAROIDS!

3. When submitting photographs, please include the following: Size, color of artifact, description of type of material, location of find (when known) such as County, state, name of finder, etc.

4. If quoting another article of publication, please credit the source with a footnote and biographical entry.

5. All photographs, articles, materials submitted cannot be returned after publication as such items are retained in the permanent files of the G.I.R.S.

6. Recently published material may be rejected unless specific reasons are given for doing so. If you have submitted the same information to another publication, please notify us when submitting.

Back Issues of Journals

This society is now in the 20th year of publication. Supplies of some Back Issues are extremely limited. We urge you to order copies of issues desired without delay:

Regular issues:	1966 through 1969	$5.50 each
	1970 through 1983	$5.00 each
	1985	$4.00 each
Special issues:	"Copper" 1978	$10.00 each
	"Pottery" 1979	$20.00 each
	"Dovetails" 1980	$20.00 each
	"Birdstones" 1982	$20.00 each

1985 Membership & Subscription Dues

The Board of Directors of the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. (a non-profit organization) have determined that the 1985 Dues will be set at Twelve ($12.00) dollars. This entitles each member to receive Four (4) quarterly journals. Membership & Subscription dues begin with the Calendar year.

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The specific purpose of this non-profit National Society is to promote friendship and trust among persons interested in the preservation of authentic prehistoric North American artifacts by:

1. *Providing a medium of informational and educational exchange through the regular publication of journals.*
2. *Offering the opportunity for documentation and authentication of artifacts by the society's committee of specialists.*
3. *Taking a positive stand in opposing the display, exchange or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts at society meetings.*

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